

joy can do with or without the sympathy, but the sorrow and demands the sympathy to alleviate the grief, or stir tip action which may remove the cause of it.

V. There are the AESTHETIC FEELINGS, WHETHER OF ADMIRATION OR AVERSION. The love of the beautiful, of the picturesque and sublime, does not seem to be very strong or sensitive in rude states of society or in uncultivated minds. To such, the taste, if keen and active, must have been a source of pain more than of pleasure, for there could have been little time for its gratification. Still, even to such, there are scenes and objects which possess a deep interest—such as the grassy slope, the fertile plain, the flowing river, and the cheerful and smiling countenance. But among persons blessed with leisure and learning, this affection becomes very powerful, and embraces a far wider range of objects. As the order that is in nature leads us to put trust in it, so these aesthetic emotions lead us to love it, to delight in it, and we become attached to certain objects, animate and inanimate, because of the feelings which they raise up in our bosoms. It is pleasant to observe that, while there is a general correspondence of taste among all, there are important differences, inasmuch as different individuals admire different objects. Opposed to the emotions of admiration, there seem to be feelings of repugnance; but these latter are comparatively weak, and seem to be intended to keep us from dwelling amid the more ignoble and deleterious parts of nature. The feelings of admiration, on the other hand, tend to make us observe and linger among the more important works of God, and are one most powerful means of leading mankind to cultivate a propriety and decorum of demeanour.*

But we cannot understand the nature of the affections and passions by merely looking at the individual emotions. One of the most wonderful characteristics of the emotions, in our ap-

prehension, is their power over the train of thought. The affections and passions do not consist so much of single emotions, as of trains of emotions, or of trains of thought, all of an emotional kind. The pleasing affections consist of a succession of ripples; the passions of a succession of gusts and waves; and in both there is apt to be a tidal ebb and flow. Whenever the mind is

* A full enumeration of the emotions should include at this place the Moral Emotions; but these have been discussed in* a previous chapter, (pp 302-306.)